



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 08.12.2020

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

W.P. (MD) No.8272 of 2015

WEB COPY

The Superintending Engineer
Karur Electricity Distribution Circle
Karur.

.. Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Inspector of Labour
Karur.

2.M.Murugesh

.. Respondents

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying to issue a Writ of Mandamus, directing the 1st respondent to grant opportunity and consequently to conduct the impugned proceedings in Na.Ka.No.927/2009 in accordance with law and pass such further or other orders.

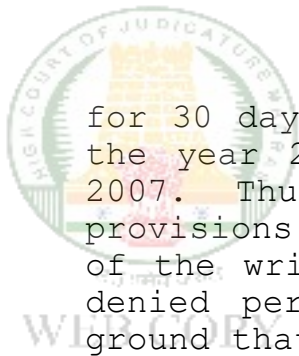
For Petitioner : Mr.Anand Gopalan
for M/s.T.S.Gopalan & Co.

For Respondents : Mr.P.Mahendran,
Addl. Govt. Pleader for R1
Mr.R.Subramanian for R2

ORDER

The relief sought for in the present writ petition is to direct the first respondent viz., the Inspector of Labour, Karur to grant opportunity and consequently to conduct the impugned proceedings in Na.Ka.No.930 of 2009 in accordance with law.

2. The Superintending Engineer, Karur Electricity Distribution Circle is the petitioner in the present writ petition. The second respondent is working as a Contract Labour from the year 2001 onwards. The second respondent had submitted the chit agreement, as an evidence in order to substantiate his claim for permanent absorption in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The contentions of the petitioner are that the second respondent is a Contract Labour under a private Contractor viz., Annavi. The chit agreement has been entered into with Mr.Annavi and not with the second respondent by the Board. In other words, there is no agreement between the petitioner Electricity Board and the second respondent. According to the writ petitioner, the second respondent has worked for about 30 days in the year 2003 and not completed 480 days of service in 24 calendar months. In other words, the second respondent had worked



for 30 days in the year 2003, 90 days in the year 2004, 30 days in the year 2005, 60 days in the year 2006 and 90 days in the year 2007. Thus, he is not entitled for permanent absorption, under the provisions of the Conferment of Permanent Status Act. The grievance of the writ petitioner is that the Inspector of Labour, Karur has denied permission to cross-examine the second respondent, on the ground that the cross-examination was over. The writ petitioner has not cross-examined the second respondent and not deposed through their Officials. In the event of not permitting the writ petitioner to cross-examine, their rights would be greatly prejudiced.

3. This Court is of the considered opinion that in many number of cases, where the Inspector of Labour passed orders granting the benefit of permanent absorption, under the provisions of the Conferment of Permanent Status Act, which were challenged by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in various writ petitions, the said orders passed by the Inspector of Labours were set aside by this Court on the ground that the Conferment of Permanent Status Act itself would be not applicable for seeking the benefit of permanent absorption. The benefit of permanent absorption is to be granted in accordance with the 12(3) settlement as well as the Board proceedings issued in B.P.(Chairman)No.9, Administrative Branch, dated 09.01.2008, with reference to the service regulations of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

4. This Court has elaborately considered the principles to be followed in the matter of grant of permanent absorptions to these contract labourers, who were engaged by private contractors in the case of **"The Chiarmen, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Vs Inspector of Labour, Nandhanam, Chennai - 600 035** reported in **2020-I-LLJ-718 (Mad)** and the relevant paragraphs are extracted hereunder:-

"5. In the present case, the service conditions were formulated by the Board by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 79 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948. Therefore, the service regulations framed under the special statute will prevail over the general laws and therefore, this Court is of the considered opinion that the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen Act, 1981) is not applicable in respect of the employees, who all are claiming to be the servants of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

6. The Scheme of the Service Regulations issued by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is akin to that of the service condition formulated by the Government of Tamil Nadu to its employees. It is pertinent to note that the reservation in appointments are provided in the service regulation, which is a constitutional mandate. The mode of recruitment and the communal rotations, rosters are also contemplated under the service



regulations. In the event of granting such permanent absorption without reference to the Rules & Regulations, the same would be in violation of the constitutional mandates and its provisions. The benefit of regularization or permanent absorption are ought to be granted strictly in accordance with the recruitment Rules in force. The Regulations are constituted by virtue of the powers conferred to the Competent Authorities under the Electricity Act. The service regulation, which all are in force, are akin to that of the service rules as applicable to the Government employees in the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board being an instrumentality of a State, are following the service regulations framed under the statute and therefore, the said service regulations will prevail over the general laws and the regulations are to be applied for the purpose of grant of regulation on permanent absorption.

7. It is relevant to cite the judgements of the Division Bench of this Court in the case of ?L.Justine Vs. Registrar of Co&-operative Societies? reported in ? 2003 (1) L.L.N. 315?. The Division Bench framed the Issue No. (ii) as follows :-

"?13. The Permanency Act of 1981 is also an Act enacted by the State and received the President's assent. Section 3 of the Act contains non obstante clause and provides protection to workmen, who are in continuous service for a continuous period of 480 days in a period of 24 calendar months in an industrial establishment, thus conferring a status of permanency. 'Industrial establishment' is defined in sub-Section (3) of Section 2 of the Act and in clause (e) thereof, an 'establishment' as defined in clause 2 (6) of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, is defined to be an industrial establishment. If we go to Section 2 (6) of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, it is clear that the word 'establishment' therein takes in cooperative society also. As such, there cannot be any doubt regarding the applicability of the Permanency Act of 1981. The word, 'industry' defined in Section 2 (j) (q) under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 also makes the cooperative societies susceptible to the Act of 1947. Thus, all such workmen belonging to a class and are afforded protection, are entitled for the benefits of the Permanency Act of 1981 as also the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947.?"



8. With reference to the above issue, the Division Bench made an observation that "The provisions of either the Permanency Act of 1981 or of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, cannot also be pressed into service when the appointments are ipso facto illegal and unauthorized. We cannot accede to the contention that even if the appointment is illegal and unauthorized, merely on the passage of time and completion of the stipulated period of 480 days under the Permanency Act, 1981 or 240 days under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 an indefeasible right accrues to an employee. Such an argument is clearly untenable."

9. In paragraph No.16 of the said judgement, the Division Bench made an observation that "There is a lot of difference between the irregularity and illegality. The appointments here are not irregular but illegal. Irregular is something which is done in an authorized manner but while doing so, there is some procedural irregularity. Illegality is altogether different. An action is illegal if it is contrary to law. The law in the instant case is so clear that the appointments cannot be beyond the permissible cadre strength."

10. This Court would like to consider the legal principles settled by the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **?Secretary, State of Karnataka and others Vs. Umadevi and others?** reported in **?(2006) 4 SCC 1?**. The Constitution Bench also reiterated that the benefit of regularization or permanent absorption cannot be granted in violation of the recruitment Rules in force.

11. Let us look into the spirit of the judgement little later. Coming back to the judgement of the Division Bench in the case of **?L.Justine Vs. Registrar of Co-operative Societies?** is that the matter went to the Apex Court and in the case of **?Uma Rani Vs. Registrar of Co-operative Societies?** reported in **?(2004) 7 SCC 112?**, the Apex Court also confirmed the views of the Division Bench in the case of **?L.Justine Vs. Registrar of Co-operative Societies?** and more specifically in paragraph Nos.24 to 41 are extracted hereunder :-

"24. Let us now consider the extent to which the provisions of the 1981 Act would apply to the fact of the present case. 25. The 1981 Act applies only to industrial establishments. Industrial Establishment has inter alia been defined to mean "an establishment as defined in

<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/> (6) of Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Shops



and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1947) ".

26. Establishment has been defined in Section 2(6) of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 as under:

"2. (6) 'Establishment' means a shop, commercial establishment, restaurant, eating house, residential hotel, theater or any place of public amusement or entertainment and includes such 14/33 <http://www.judis.nic.in> W.P.No.25419 of 2012 establishment as the State Government may by notification declare to be an establishment for the purpose of this Act."

27. Mr. Balakrishnan urged that the cooperative societies are Commercial Establishments.

28. Whether a Cooperative Society would be a commercial establishment or not would essentially be a question of fact. It cannot be said keeping in view the legislative intent that all cooperative societies would be 'commercial establishments' within the meaning of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. It, therefore, appears that the impugned Government Order has been issued by the State without proper application of mind. It has furthermore not been stated in the impugned Government Order that all the cooperative societies are commercial establishments within the meaning of Section 2(6) of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

29. The Cooperative Societies and the Land Development Banks are governed by the statutes under which they have been created as also the Rules and bye laws framed thereunder. The cooperative societies are obligated to follow the cooperative principles as laid down in the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

30. The State had framed rules in exercise of its power conferred upon it under Section 180 of the 1983 Act in the year 1988. Rule 149 of the 1988 Rules provides for a complete code as regard the mode and manner in which appointments were required to be made and the process of appointments is required to be carried out. In terms of the said Rule, requirements to possess educational qualification and other qualifications had been laid down. One of the essential qualifications laid down for holding certain posts



is 'undergoing cooperative training and previous experience'.

31. At this juncture, we may notice some of the provisions contained in Rule 149 of the 1988 Rules.

32. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 149 read as under:

"149. (3) (a) No appointment by direct recruitment to any post shall be made except by calling for from the societies applications from their employees who possess the qualifications for the post and unless the Government have accorded special sanction for recruitment by advertisement in dailies, by also calling for a list of eligible candidates from the Employment Exchange.

(b) Where the Employment Exchange issues a non-availability certificate or the Government have accorded special sanction for recruitment by advertisement in dailies, the society shall invite applications from candidates including those working in other societies by advertisements in one English daily 16/33 <http://www.judis.nic.in> W.P.No.25419 of 2012 and two Tamil dailies having circulation within the area of operations of the society approved by the Government for the purposes of issue of Government advertisements.

(c) Every appointment by direct recruitment shall be made by holding written examination and interview or by holding only interview as decided by the board and on the basis of the rank given with reference to the marks obtained in the written examination, if any, and the marks awarded in the interview:

Provided that nothing contained in this subrule shall apply to any of the posts for the recruitment of which a Recruitment Bureau has been constituted under section 74 or in respect of which common cadre of service has been constituted under section 75;

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub- rule shall apply to appointments of dependents of the employees of any society who died or medically invalidated while in service."

33. Sub-rule (4) of Rule 149 mandates that no person shall be appointed to the service of a society if he has on the date on which he joins the post, attained the age of thirty years and in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes thirty-five years.



34. Sub-rule (25) of Rule 149 provides that the principle of reservation of appointment for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes followed by the Government of Tamil Nadu for recruitment to the State shall apply.

35. No appointment, therefore, can be made in deviation of or departure from the procedures laid down in the said statutory rules.

36. The terms and conditions of services are also laid down in the said rules.

37. The 1983 Act was furthermore amended in the year 1995 providing for cadre strength which is directly relatable to the income of the cooperative societies.

38. Provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder reflect the legislative recruitment policy. The said provisions are, thus, mandatory in nature.

39. Regularisation, in our considered opinion, is not and cannot be the mode of recruitment by any "State" within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India or any body or authority governed by a Statutory Act or the Rules framed thereunder. It is also now well-settled that an appointment made in violation of the mandatory provisions of the Statute and in particular ignoring the minimum educational qualification and other essential qualification would be wholly illegal. Such illegality cannot be cured by taking recourse to regularisation. (See State of H.P. Vs. Suresh Kumar Verma and Another, (1996) 7 SCC 562).

40. It is equally well-settled that those who come by backdoor should go through that door. (See State of U.P. and Others Vs. U.P. State Law Officers Association & Others, (1994) 2 SCC 204)

41. Regularisation furthermore cannot give permanence to an employee whose services are ad-hoc in nature."

12. In the case of **?Secretary, State of Karnataka and others Vs. Umadevi and others?** [hereinafter referred to as ?Umadevi case?] the Constitution Bench also reiterated by holding that equal opportunity, being a constitutional mandate, the irregular or illegal appointments cannot be confirmed. The persons entered into public services through back door, must be allowed to go from the door which through they have entered into. Contrarily, mere length of service cannot be taken as a ground for granting the benefit of regularization of permanent absorption. Thus, engaging



an employee in an illegal or irregular manner by some authorities or the engagement is through some contractors then they cannot claim permanent status in service by virtue of the general Act viz., the Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen Act, 1981 and such a claim cannot be considered by the authorities concerned as well as by the High Court. In such circumstances, the entire constitutional scheme is violated.

13. The Constitutional scheme of appointments ought to be followed scrupulously by the authorities competent, while undertaking the process of selection and appointment. In the event of engaging persons on temporary or casual basis, thereafter, granting the benefit of confirmation in violation of the service regulation, undoubtedly is in violation of the Constitutional scheme of appointments and such a situation would amount to an unconstitutional act and therefore, the Court cannot consider such benefit of regularization on regularization or permanent absorption, merely on the ground that they have completed 480 days of service or for a considerable length of time.

14. The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the writ petitioners contended that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not an Industrial Establishment defined under the provisions of the Act itself. Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 states that the Act applies to every industrial establishment. The word 'Industrial Establishment' is defined in Section 2(3) of the Act which reads as under :-

"(a) a factory as defined in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948) or any place which is deemed to be a factory under sub-section (2) of section 85 of that Act; or

(b) a plantation as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIX of 1951); or

(c) a motor transport undertaking as defined in clause (g) of section 2 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 (Central Act 27 of 1961); or

(d) a beedi industrial premises as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 (Central Act 32 of 1966); or



(e) an establishment as defined in clause (6) of section of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1947); or

(f) a catering establishment as defined in clause (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1958); or

(g) any other establishment which the Government may, by notification, declare to be an industrial establishment for the purpose of this Act.?"

15. Relying on the above provisions, the petitioners state that the Act itself is not applicable in respect of the employees of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Act. If they are working in an Industrial Establishment, as defined under Section 2(3) of the Act, then alone the Act would be applicable.

16. The benefit of regularization of these contract labourers were earlier granted by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, pursuant to the recommendations of Justice Khalid Commission long back and subsequently, such confirmations are granted strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 12(3) Settlement and not otherwise. This being the procedures followed for grant of confirmation, the Inspector of Labour are mechanically passing such order of confirmation of permanent status without reference to the legal grounds raised by the writ petitioners, even before the Inspector of Labour.

17. All appointments by the 'State' must be made only under the Constitutional scheme and by providing equal opportunity to all the eligible candidates, who all are aspiring to secure public employment through open competitive process. It is not as if, the authorities can recruit the persons at their whims and fancies or of their choice and after allowing such employees to work for a considerable length of time, then provide confirmation, regularization or permanent absorption, which is otherwise in violation of the service Rules of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Such a practice would amount to unconstitutionality and further, the equality clause enunciated in the Constitution is defeated. Lakh and lakh of youth of this great Nation are burning their midnight lamp for securing public employment by participating in the open competitive process. The constitutional right of all these eligible candidates cannot be denied or deprived



by the State or its authorities. In the event of denial of such constitutional rights of all eligible candidates, the entire appointment becomes unconstitutional and in violation of the Constitutional mandate.

18. This being the view to be adopted, this Court is of an opinion that it is not as if the employees can claim confirmation merely on the ground that they have served for 480 days, which is otherwise in violation of the service regulation constituted by virtue of the powers conferred under the Electricity Act, which would prevail over the general laws. The service regulations are constituted under the Constitutional scheme more specifically by providing Rules of reservation, communal rotations and other reservations for the priority categories. In the event of granting confirmation in the routine manner in respect of these employees, the Constitutional Right of all other eligible candidates to participate in the recruitment process is not only defeated but their rights are infringed. Thus, the orders of the Inspector of Labour are in violation of the constitutional scheme of appointment as well as in violation of the service regulations issued by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board by virtue of the powers conferred under the Electricity Act and such service regulations are apparently on par with the service regulations of the Government employees of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

19. The practice now prevailing in respect of grant of permanent absorption in Government Departments as well as in the Boards and Corporations are that the Contract Labourers / Temporary employees / Daily Wage employees, on completion of 240 days of services or 480 days of services, approaching the Inspectors of Labour, under the provisions of the Conferment of Permanent Status Act. The Inspector of Labour is also not considering the legal implications and the principles settled by the Constitutional Courts. They are routinely passing orders, granting Conferment of Permanent Status by verification of certain service certificate or the Attendance Registers. Few set of employees are directly filing writ petitions before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. The High Courts also on some occasions, issuing directions to consider their representation. Such directions would do no service to the cause of Justice. Those litigants are back again before the Court by way of another writ petition. Ultimately, these back door appointees, were attempting to get regularization and



permanent absorption, one way or other in an irregular manner by abusing the process of law or on extraneous considerations before the authorities competent. Such a practice undoubtedly would amount to violation of the Constitutional mandates and further, infringed the rights of all other eligible citizens, who all are aspiring to secure public employment through open competitive process in accordance with the recruitment rules in force.

20. Uniformity in appointments, more specifically, in public services are to be scrupulously maintained by the authorities competent. The prevailing situation is that the authorities, at their whims and fancies and by way of Favouritism and Nepotism, engaging such Contract Labourers / Temporary employees and allowing them to continue even after the expiry of the project or for a considerable length of time by providing a false hope and those labourers are approaching the Inspector of Labour or the High Courts or the Government for regularisation and permanent absorption.

21. The Courts have repeatedly held that the terms and conditions of the appointments as far as the Government departments, Boards and Corporations are concerned, it must be unambiguous and clear. Ambiguity would create unnecessary issues and would result in unconstitutionality. Thus, terms and conditions of appointment, even if a temporary appointment or a Contract appointment to fulfill the needs of the project or the scheme, must be specific and the employee must understand that he cannot claim any right, over and above the terms and conditions, which he had accepted at the time of appointment. This exactly the reason why the Constitution Bench also reiterated that the Back door appointments must be stopped at once. In paragraph 54 of the 'Umadevi Case', the Constitution Bench in unequivocal terms, held that any other judgment running counter to the principles laid down in 'Umadevi Case' are denuded to loose its status as a Precedent. Thus, those judgments rendered subsequently can have no binding effect for the purpose of granting the relief of regularisation or permanent absorption.

22. Large number of writ petitions are filed even before the High Court based on the orders passed by the Inspector of Labour under the provisions of the Conferment of Permanent Status Act. Perusal of those orders reveal that none of the legal grounds as well as the judgments of the Constitutional Courts were considered by the Inspectors of Labour. Contrarily,



they are passing orders in a mechanical manner and based on which, the Contract Labourers are claiming permanent absorption. No doubt, the Courts sometimes, may take a lenient view, considering the plight of these Contract Labourers. Equally, the Courts are bound to consider the Constitutional rights of all other young people of this great Nation, whose rights are infringed. Those young people of this great Nation will get frustrated. If the appointments to the public services are not regulated and, if back door appointments are allowed to be continued, then the very constitutional scheme of appointments are diluted and thereby, we are creating an unconstitutionality in perpetuity; where young minds will lose their hope for their future. Thus, this Court is of an opinion that such a practice of granting confirmation of services must be stopped. All appointments are to be regulated. Appointments are to be made only under the constitutional schemes. Equal opportunity in public employment is the Constitutional mandate. All eligible persons must be provided with an opportunity to secure employment through recruitment process. The appointments are to be made by following the Rule of Reservations. As per the rules, all these aspects are to be scrupulously followed, then only the system of Constitutional scheme of appointments can be restored in its entirety and all such irregularities, illegalities in appointments can be stopped at once.

23. In the present writ petition on hand, the Contract labourers were engaged by the Private Contractors and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board entered into an agreement with those Private Contractors. However, a one time measure was taken to confirm the services of these Contract labourers, who were engaged by Private Contractors. However, there is no possibility of merit assessment. There is no possibility of implementation of Rule of Reservation or other recruitment rules. If large scale such appointments are made, then Rule of Reservation is violated. Constitutional provisions are violated and most importantly, the efficiency level in public administration is compromised. Neutralizing the effective public administration is unconstitutional. The Constitution itself contemplates that efficiency level in public administration must be maintained. Only if the appointments are regulated in accordance with the constitutional schemes, then alone, the efficiency level in public administration can be maintained. Therefore, all such back door appointments are to be



stopped and grant of Conferment or Permanent absorption now cannot be granted in violation of the legal principles settled by the Constitution Bench of the Apex Court of India.

24. This Court also reiterated in many number of judgments that all such back door entries must not be considered for the purpose of granting confirmation. However, in respect of the Contract labourers of the Electricity Board, Justice Khalid Commission has made certain recommendations 28 years back. Those recommendations were implemented and the eligible Contract Labourers were granted with the benefit of Confirmation. Now, after a lapse of more than 28 years, the same recommendations cannot be continued for the purpose of granting confirmation of services. Eligible candidates during the relevant point of time were shortlisted and the benefit of confirmation was extended and therefore, the said benefit cannot be extended indefinitely even after a lapse of three Decades. Thus, this Court is not inclined to grant any such relief of regularization, permanent absorption or confirmation of services as the same is in violation of the Constitutional principles as well as the legal Precedent settled by the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

25. In the present case, the application is filed before the Inspector of Labour and the grounds raised by the writ petitioners in respect of the application of the Act as well as the service regulations in force in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board were not considered and the Inspector of Labour has passed the order without considering all these legal grounds and thus, this Court has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the order of the Inspector of Labour is perverse and not in consonance with the legal principles settled by the constitutional Courts across the country as well as by the Apex Court of India.

26. However, it is made clear that the case of the writ petitioners is also to be considered with reference to the judgment of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court rendered in the case of **Superintending Engineer, Nagapattinam Electricity Distribution Circle Vs. Inspector of Labour, Pedari Koil Street, Thiruvarur**, reported in 2009 (4) MLJ 472 and the 12(3) Settlement dated 10.08.2007 and also in the light of B.P.(Chairman)No.9, Administrative Branch, dated 09.01.2008. If the petitioners are otherwise eligible and qualified with reference to the terms and conditions of the 12(3) Settlement as well as the Board



proceedings, their cases are to be considered by verifying the eligibility criteria and other requisite qualifications as prescribed in the above orders.

5. In view of the principles laid down in the case cited supra, no purpose would be served in the event of directing the first respondent to provide an opportunity to the writ petitioner. Contrarily, the writ petitioner has to consider the case of the second respondent in accordance with the principles laid down in the case cited supra. Though the petitioner has stated that the second respondent had not even completed 480 days of service in two consecutive years and not fallen within the parameters laid down in BP No.9 as well as 12(3) settlement, this Court is of the opinion that the case of the second respondent with reference to his service details shall be again looked into and accordingly, an appropriate orders shall be passed by the writ petitioner, as expeditiously as possible.

6. With these directions, the writ petition stands disposed of. No costs.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (AE)

// True Copy //

/ /2020

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

vsm

Note : In view of the present lock down owing to COVID-19 pandemic, a web copy of the order may be utilized for official purposes, but, ensuring that the copy of the order that is presented is the correct copy, shall be the responsibility of the Advocate / litigant concerned.

To

The Inspector of Labour
Karur.

W.P. (MD)No.8272 of 2015

08.12.2020

VB (30.12.2020) 14P 2C